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CANADIANA

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# *Questions Booklet*

*January 1994*



## *English 30*

*Part B: Reading*

*Grade 12 Diploma Examination*

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**January 1994**  
**English 30 Part B: Reading**  
**Questions Booklet**  
**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**

*Description*

**Part B: Reading** contributes 50% of the total English 30 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

*Time allotted: 2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.*

*Instructions*

- Be sure that you have an English 30 Questions Booklet **and** an English 30 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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**I. Read “North Pole North Light” on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 8.**

1. The special need to celebrate the light at Christmastime in the north is **most strongly** implied in the statement
  - A. “I have always thought of Christmas as a pagan tapestry” (line 1)
  - B. “Christmas comes in the middle of a deep and palpable dark” (lines 10–11)
  - C. “in December, Cominco . . . flies in its employees’ families to celebrate Christmas at the North Pole” (lines 25–27)
  - D. “Christmas at the pole was too fantastic to be missed” (line 31)
2. The description of the Arctic Islands as being “so far from our ken” (line 20) means that they are far from our
  - A. home
  - B. memory
  - C. friendship
  - D. understanding
3. The word “appropriate” in line 35 is used as a verb meaning
  - A. to correct
  - B. to take over
  - C. to make suitable
  - D. to make a mockery of
4. The phrase “the multiplied meanings of the word snow” (lines 39–40) suggests that in the north, snow
  - A. has an extended meaning
  - B. has a particular meaning
  - C. is permanent in effect
  - D. is forceful by nature

*Continued*

5. The igloo's perfectly curved roof "mocked" the ultra-technological building (line 58) by
- A. conflicting with industrial endeavors
  - B. satirizing outdated concepts of the north
  - C. providing an example of faultless adaptation
  - D. creating a humorous impression of pre-technology
6. An example of the author's observation that "Constant darkness robs time of meaning" (line 60) is the statement
- A. "this small community seemed ghostly and imprecise" (lines 52–53)
  - B. "It burned through the dark" (lines 58–59)
  - C. "Schedules have to be imposed from without" (line 80)
  - D. "I could see in the dark" (line 85)
7. In saying "Christmas has been packaged into inertia" (line 95), the author implies that our Christmases have
- A. become more meaningful
  - B. lost their essential vitality
  - C. created false expectations
  - D. become modern celebrations
8. The author reinforces her original thoughts (lines 1–6) regarding the significance of Christmas in the lines
- A. "On Christmas morning, everyone gathered in the dining room" (lines 103–104)
  - B. "looking out into the starry darkness crouched there on the edge of the Arctic" (lines 104–105)
  - C. "far away from the south . . . we celebrated a different Christmas" (lines 105–106)
  - D. "The snow . . . burned with pagan brightness to bring back the sun" (lines 107–108)



**II. Read “Ten Thousand Pianos” on page 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 9 to 16.**

9. In comparing the killer whale’s soundlessness to words on paper (lines 8–10), the poet reinforces the idea that
- A. nature functions in complete silence
  - B. wilderness and civilization are compatible
  - C. northern isolation is an inspiring experience
  - D. powerful messages may be embedded in silence
10. Lines 14 to 16 describe the poet’s perceptions of
- A. natural transformations
  - B. unavoidable obstacles
  - C. unpredictable events
  - D. dramatic changes
11. The poet creates the impression of child-like perceptions by using the playful image
- A. “killer whale ghosting along” (line 8)
  - B. “mile-wide iceberg” (line 11)
  - C. “ice marries itself to water” (line 14)
  - D. “upsidedown mountains” (lines 22)
12. The paradoxical implication of the connection made between piano lessons and silence (lines 23–32) is that
- A. silence is as significant as sound
  - B. piano music is composed of sounds
  - C. time is irrelevant to accomplishment
  - D. patience is an important factor in achievement

*Continued*

13. An example of an oxymoron is
- A. “mean crack” (line 3)
  - B. “meltwater dripping” (line 13)
  - C. “leaning silence” (line 21)
  - D. “elderly boy” (line 23)
14. The words that **most clearly** suggest that the poet’s “piano lessons” (line 24) involve a process of reaching an intuitive understanding are
- A. “Idling” (line 11) and “listening” (line 12)
  - B. “elderly boy” (line 23) and “born” (line 25)
  - C. “realizing” (line 25) and “knowing” (line 28)
  - D. “prolonged” (line 26) and “waiting” (line 31)
15. The mood created by the poet is **best** described as
- A. pensive regret
  - B. composed reflection
  - C. unspoken bitterness
  - D. joyful optimism
16. In the context of the entire poem, the “ten thousand pianos” of the title suggest the
- A. unpredictability of life in the Arctic
  - B. evident discord of the isolated landscape
  - C. obvious intrusion of technology in nature
  - D. echoes of past experience that occur in solitude



**III. Read “Living Like Weasels” on pages 5 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 17 to 26.**

17. The speaker introduces her thesis in the phrase
- A. “A weasel is wild” (line 1)
  - B. “he does not let go” (line 6)
  - C. “like a stubborn label” (line 9)
  - D. “as instinct taught him” (line 13)
18. The concrete description in the lines “And once, says Ernest Thompson Seton . . . the beautiful airborne bones” (lines 10–17) is developed as a parallel abstract thought in the lines
- A. “Please do not tell me . . . if it was a blank” (lines 70–74)
  - B. “I would like to learn . . . without bias or motive” (lines 78–83)
  - C. “The weasel lives . . . with a fierce and pointed will” (lines 83–88)
  - D. “I think it would be well, and proper . . . from as high as eagles” (lines 107–112)
19. In the description in lines 30 to 35, the speaker achieves emphasis **mainly** by the use of
- A. analogy
  - B. anecdote
  - C. metaphor
  - D. juxtaposition
20. The use of the word “swiveled” in line 46 is purposeful and effective in context **mainly** because it
- A. reveals the speaker’s fear
  - B. reflects a weasel’s quickness
  - C. implies a comparison with the bird
  - D. emphasizes the importance of agility

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21. The speaker **most emphatically** conveys the impact of her confrontation with the weasel in
- A. “I was stunned into stillness” (line 55)
  - B. “It felled the forest, moved the fields, and drained the pond” (lines 60–61)
  - C. “the careening splashdown into real life” (line 67)
  - D. “I waited motionless, my mind suddenly full of data” (lines 68–69)
22. In line 57, the speaker equates lovers and deadly enemies for the purpose of conveying the
- A. stress of the relationship
  - B. unpredictability of people
  - C. impossibility of communication
  - D. intense nature of the experience
23. The effectiveness of lines 60 to 62, “It emptied our lungs . . . into that black hole of eyes,” results **mainly** from the use of
- A. contrasting images
  - B. colorful adjectives
  - C. vivid verbs
  - D. alliteration
24. In saying “I missed my chance. I should have gone for the throat” (line 89), the speaker reflects her
- A. attitude toward animals
  - B. potentially vicious nature
  - C. regret that she lacks singleness of purpose
  - D. tendency to overlook her irrational behavior

*Continued*

25. The speaker's observation that the weasel lives as he is meant to, yielding to "the perfect freedom of single necessity" (lines 105–106), implies that
- A. we should behave passively in order to solve problems
  - B. we should act in harmony with our purest impulses
  - C. weasels enjoy more freedom of choice than we do
  - D. weasels are less aggressive than we think they are
26. The theme of this essay is **most clearly** expressed in
- A. "I was looking down at a weasel, who was looking up at me" (lines 46–47)
  - B. "I missed my chance. I should have gone for the throat" (line 89)
  - C. "We can live any way we want" (line 101)
  - D. "I think it would be well, and proper, and obedient, and pure, to grasp your one necessity and not let it go" (lines 107–108)



**IV. Read the excerpt from the play *The Winter's Tale* on pages 8 to 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 27 to 37.**

- 27.** When Leontes declares that he is blessed (line 5) and then adds “How accurs’d / Is being so blest!” (lines 7–8), he means that he feels cursed by the
- A.** threat to Hermione’s health
  - B.** confirmation of his suspicions
  - C.** responsibilities of his noble birth
  - D.** uncertainty of Polixenes’ departure
- 28.** Leontes’ description of the spider in the cup in lines 8–11 implies that
- A.** ignorance presents no threats
  - B.** foreign ingredients are infectious
  - C.** villains are always trying to do harm
  - D.** poisonous objects are in everyday places
- 29.** The palace gates were opened for Polixenes (lines 21–22), allowing his escape, because of his
- A.** cunning trickery
  - B.** recognized status
  - C.** deceitful friendship
  - D.** publicized departure
- 30.** Leontes’ first punitive act against his wife is to
- A.** take away her son
  - B.** send her to prison
  - C.** deprive her of her Crown
  - D.** publicly denounce her honor

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31. Hermione reveals that she does not understand the implication of Leontes' comments when she says
- A. "What is this? Sport?" (line 30)
  - B. "But I'd say he had not" (line 35)
  - C. "Should a villain say so" (line 53)
  - D. "Privy to none of this" (line 73)
32. In lines 57 to 63, Leontes claims to base his restraint on his
- A. reluctance to demonstrate unkindness toward Hermione
  - B. refusal to acknowledge the differences between royalty and commoners
  - C. inability to find words forceful enough to describe the degree of his displeasure
  - D. refusal to set an example with words that would equal the example of Hermione's behavior
33. Hermione's response (lines 72–77) to Leontes' accusations of her being an adulteress and a traitor reveals that her first concern is for
- A. her own safety
  - B. her public image
  - C. Leontes' distress when he realizes his error
  - D. the political confusion that Leontes is creating
34. In lines 84 to 86, Hermione attributes the cause of Leontes' state of mind to
- A. astrological influences
  - B. Leontes' bad temper
  - C. Camillo's betrayal
  - D. political upheaval

*Continued*

35. In lines 87 to 89, Hermione acknowledges that
- A. she is too vain to weep
  - B. women believe that weeping will erase guilt
  - C. women do not realize that weeping will elicit sympathy
  - D. her not weeping may result in her receiving less sympathy
36. Hermione's instructions to her attendants (lines 98–102) reveal her attitude of
- A. anger
  - B. shame
  - C. resolve
  - D. timidity
37. The lines that **most directly** convey that Hermione's dignity matches the depth of her pain are
- A. "You scarce can right me thoroughly then to say / You did mistake"  
(lines 76–77)
  - B. "I have / That honourable grief lodg'd here which burns / Worse than tears  
drown" (lines 89–91)
  - C. "With thoughts so qualified as your charities / Shall best instruct you, measure  
me" (lines 92–93)
  - D. "I never wish'd to see you sorry; now / I trust I shall" (lines 103–104)



V. Read “A Small Ceremony” on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 38 to 46.

38. The description of Toma’s room in the first paragraph is intended to communicate a sense of
- A. sterility
  - B. fragility
  - C. formality
  - D. mediocrity
39. The details of the Samsonite flight bag and leather briefcase (lines 9–10) serve **mainly** as tokens of
- A. medical school
  - B. societal values
  - C. Toma’s poverty
  - D. student behavior
40. In the context of lines 15 to 20, the implications for Toma of the quotation from “Ozymandias” (lines 17–18) are revealed in
- A. “ ‘Your name please?’ ” (line 27)
  - B. “He must do his very best for all of them” (line 35)
  - C. “her fingers did not quite touch his” (line 53)
  - D. “he would like for a time to sleep in a whitewashed house” (lines 64–65)
41. Toma’s years at the university are characterized **mainly** by
- A. boredom
  - B. solitariness
  - C. satisfaction
  - D. difficulty

*Continued*

42. That Toma had no place in the world that he is leaving is suggested **most strongly** by the context of
- A. “Not a speck of himself remained in the room” (lines 5–6)
  - B. “after five years she should know his name” (lines 29–30)
  - C. “He wished there was one person he could say goodbye to” (line 54)
  - D. “He would go to see his grandfather again” (line 63)
43. Toma buys the postcards because they
- A. remind him of fulfilled dreams
  - B. are expected by his family at home
  - C. are the only available token of ceremony
  - D. portray a land more appealing than his own
44. Lines 63 to 68 suggest that the knowledge the grandfather had “all along” (line 69) is that
- A. Toma would never achieve his goals
  - B. Toma would be changed by his experiences
  - C. the grandfather would be forced to relocate
  - D. the grandfather would not live until Toma came home
45. The writer **most directly** creates a sense of irony by contrasting
- A. Toma’s background and his educational ambitions
  - B. Toma’s achievements and his teachers’ expectations
  - C. Toma’s original expectations and his actual experience
  - D. Toma’s father’s perceptions and his grandfather’s perceptions
46. The title, “A Small Ceremony,” refers to
- A. Toma’s bus trip with his father
  - B. the awarding of the scholarship
  - C. Toma’s experience leaving the university
  - D. the anticipated visit with Toma’s grandfather

**VI. Read the excerpt from the play *The Way of the World* on pages 14 to 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 47 to 55.**

- 47.** The tone of Mr. Mirabell’s speech in lines 3 and 4 is
- A.** sullen
  - B.** teasing
  - C.** demanding
  - D.** uncertain
- 48.** Mrs. Millamant’s plea “My dear liberty” (line 5) is addressed to
- A.** a companion
  - B.** Mr. Mirabell
  - C.** her cherished freedoms
  - D.** her childhood memories
- 49.** Mrs. Millamant “won’t be called names” (line 13) because she thinks the “names” she has in mind are
- A.** cruel
  - B.** candid
  - C.** insincere
  - D.** intimidating
- 50.** For Mrs. Millamant, the most important quality to be retained in a marriage is
- A.** liberty
  - B.** leisure
  - C.** solitude
  - D.** pleasure

*Continued*



51. Mr. Mirabell reflects the ironic tone of this comedy by responding to Mrs. Millamant's conditions for marriage with
- A. veiled outrage
  - B. complete sympathy
  - C. partial understanding
  - D. exaggerated seriousness
52. Mr. Mirabell's marriage terms forbid Mrs. Millamant from having a close female friend (lines 45–46) because he
- A. does not want his work to suffer
  - B. is jealous of Mrs. Millamant's friends
  - C. wants to be Mrs. Millamant's priority
  - D. is suspicious of the motives of female alliances
53. When Mr. Mirabell says he is against "all strait lacing" (line 64), he means that he is
- A. angered by women who are morally rigid
  - B. upset by women who refuse to wear corsets
  - C. opposed to women appearing in public when they are pregnant
  - D. opposed to dress being determined by vanity rather than by health
54. The humorous effect of the dialogue between Mrs. Millamant and Mr. Mirabell is achieved **mainly** through exaggerated
- A. affection
  - B. formality
  - C. insolence
  - D. familiarity

*Continued*

55. The author's satirical comment on marriage is **most strongly** conveyed by the tone of the lines
- A. "will you be contented with the first now, and stay for the other till after grace?" (lines 3–4)
  - B. "Let us never visit together, nor go to a play together, but let us be very strange and well-bred" (lines 22–23)
  - C. "Have you any more conditions to offer? Hitherto your demands are pretty reasonable" (lines 25–26)
  - D. "when you are dwindled into a wife, I may not be beyond measure enlarged into a husband?" (lines 40–41)

**VII. Read the excerpt from the novel *The Betrayal* on pages 17 to 19 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 56 to 64.**

- 56.** In lines 12 to 16, the narrator suggests that an individual's fear and panic may be controlled through
- A.** authority figures
  - B.** rational judgment
  - C.** shared experiences
  - D.** feigned acceptance
- 57.** In this excerpt, the crowd (lines 62 to 90) is developed as an antagonist by moving it from the role of
- A.** audience to participants to judges
  - B.** onlookers to deserters to hecklers
  - C.** bystanders to officials to defenders
  - D.** instigators to perpetrators to destructors
- 58.** In the context of lines 74 to 76, the meaning of the word "imperious" is
- A.** angry
  - B.** dignified
  - C.** powerless
  - D.** questioning
- 59.** Stappler's **main** feelings when he "closed his eyes and prayed that the earth would open and swallow him up" (lines 82–83) were
- A.** horror and shame
  - B.** anger and remorse
  - C.** love and sympathy
  - D.** misery and persecution

*Continued*



60. As he listens to Theodore Stappler, the narrator experiences and expresses feelings of
- A. awe and hope
  - B. fear and pathos
  - C. distress and empathy
  - D. curiosity and reproach
61. The narrator does not want to judge either Theodore Stappler or Joseph Held (lines 110–111) because he
- A. understands Held’s predicament
  - B. has heard Stappler’s story before
  - C. accepts that every person is fallible
  - D. realizes that these events occurred in the distant past
62. Theodore Stappler is overwhelmed **mainly** by feelings of
- A. guilt
  - B. panic
  - C. regret
  - D. vengefulness
63. The central irony of this excerpt involves
- A. Stappler’s duplication of betrayal through his own inaction
  - B. the crowd’s provision of an element of conflict
  - C. Held’s betrayal stimulating Stappler’s anger
  - D. Stappler’s mother’s refusal to protest
64. The statement that **best** summarizes the impact of an act of betrayal is
- A. “ ‘ Everybody is afraid . . . but that is not an excuse’ ” (line 24)
  - B. “He would never know” (line 80)
  - C. “ ‘I didn’t do anything. I just lost my nerve’ ” (line 99)
  - D. “*After such knowledge, what forgiveness?*” (lines 109–110)

**VIII. Read “The Wasps’ Nest” on page 20 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 65 to 70.**

- 65.** The setting for this poem is
- A. a cabin
  - B. a garage
  - C. an airport hanger
  - D. an apartment building
- 66.** The allusion to Helen (line 6) emphasizes the queen wasp’s
- A. fear
  - B. fertility
  - C. significance
  - D. helplessness
- 67.** The imagery used in the description of the wasps depicts **mainly**
- A. war
  - B. nature
  - C. evolution
  - D. industrialization
- 68.** The image that conveys the immediacy of the speaker’s fear of the queen is
- A. “feelers trailing” (line 5)
  - B. “posed on the ledge” (line 6)
  - C. “glad of the hard glass parting” (line 8)
  - D. “a jam of striped fighters” (line 16)

*Continued*

69. The speaker's dilemma centres on the issue of
- A. killing one or killing many
  - B. respecting life or respecting safety
  - C. valuing creatures or valuing property
  - D. caring about others or caring about oneself
70. In describing himself as "the responsible man / With a cold nose" (lines 21–22), the speaker conveys his
- A. reluctance
  - B. confidence
  - C. resentment
  - D. sensitivity













# *English 30: Part B*

## *January 1994*

